METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JUNE 1990 AUGUST 1990

D.C. Unemployment Registers 7.2% In June

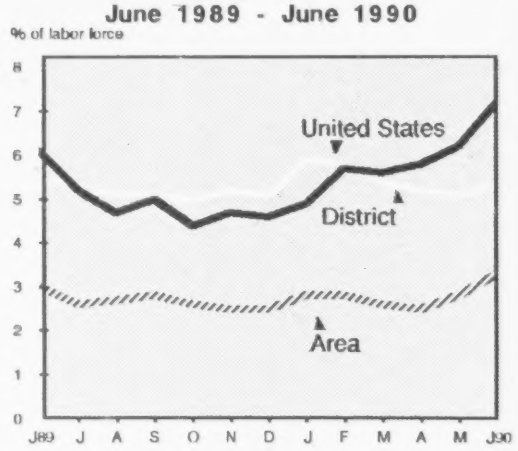
Area Labor Force & Job Growth Weak

Labor Force

During June, unemployment rates across the Washington Area increased. In the District, the rate jumped a full percentage point from 6.2 percent in May to 7.2 percent in June. In the suburbs, the rate rose sharply from 2.2 percent in May to 2.6 percent in June. The increases in the District and the suburbs caused the Area's rate to climb a half a percentage point to 3.3 percent at year's mid-point.

Nationally, the unadjusted unemployment rate for all American workers was 5.3 percent in June, up from 5.1 percent recorded in May. This marked the fourth consecutive month that the District's rate was above that of the nation.

Unemployment Rates
June 1989 - June 1990



The District

Although the May-to-June increase in the District's jobless rate was significant, it represents a rather traditional seasonal movement. Only once during the past 19 years has the District's unemployment rate actually declined between May and June. During the 19-year period, the monthly May-to-June increases averaged 0.9 percent, almost equal to this year's change.

On the other hand, this June's labor statistics showed a decline in the labor force of 2,100, as well as a decline in employment of 5,000. These declines were very unusual. This is the only time in 19-years that either the June labor force or June employment have fallen. These labor market adjustments increased the level of unemployment by 2,800 to a total of 21,400 jobless residents. This represents the largest pool of unemployed workers in the District since the 22,500 recorded in September 1987.

Continued on page 3

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

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THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JUNE 1990 — AUGUST 1990

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The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson, and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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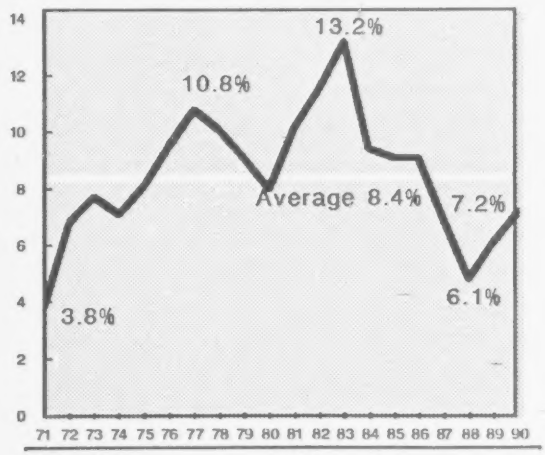
The most significant fluctuations are the over-the-year changes. Compared to June 1989, there are now 23,000 fewer District residents in there are 23,000 fewer District residents in the labor force and 24,800 fewer on payrolls. This represents a decline of over 7 percent in the labor supply and over 8 percent in employment. dents was increased by 1,800, or approximately 9 percent. The decreases in the labor supply and residents on payrolls are relatively la,ge. This probably reflects a decrease in the District's working-age population, as well as an increase in labor market discouragement resulting from slow job creation in the Washington Area.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of June 1971 - 1990



The Area & Suburbs

In the suburbs, the over-the-year measurements of the labor force and employment also produced declines. However, these declines were smaller than in the District. Over the year, the suburban labor supply shrunk by 8,300 workers or approximately four-tenths of a percent. The number of suburban jobholders dropped by 9,800, or half a percentage point. These changes are nominal in a labor force of nearly 2 million workers. As a result, the unemployment rate remained unchanged over the year at 2.6 percent. Nevertheless, the changes are significant for they reflect both a suburban labor supply that did not grow during the past 12 months and an over-the-year decline in the number of suburban jobholders.

Over the month, the suburbs registered a small increase in the labor force of 7,700. The number of jobholders declined slightly by 600. The increase in the labor force and the decrease in employment produced an 8,400-person increase in the suburban jobless rolls and a four-tenth of a percent increase in the jobless rate.

These monthly changes, however, are dramatically different from the monthly changes that occurred at the same time last year. In June 1989, the suburban labor force added approximately 41,000 new workers compared to only about 8,000 this year. Further, last year Area employers hired approximately 35,000 suburbanites between May and June. This compares to the decrease of 600 this year. Thus, there is a marked difference in the suburban labor market

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	June[a] 1990	May[b] 1990	June[b] 1989
District of Columbia	7.2	6.2	6.1
Calvert County	3.7	3.0	3.9
Prince Georges County	3.7	2.9	3.8
Frederick County	3.2	2.7	2.9
Stafford County	3.0	2.9	1.8
Alexandria City	2.9	2.4	2.4
Charles County	2.9	2.2	2.9
Manassas City	2.5	2.2	1.6
Montgomery County	2.4	1.9	2.6
Prince William County	2.3	2.2	1.9
Arlington County	2.2	1.9	2.0
Fairfax City	2.1	1.7	1.8
Fairfax County	2.0	1.9	1.8
Manassas Park City	1.8	2.0	1.5
Loudoun County	1.8	1.6	1.6
Falls Church City	1.6	1.6	2.0

a/ Prelminary. b/ Revised.
SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

this year compared to last year, despite the fact that the suburban unemployment rate remained unchanged over the year.

Viewed from the perspective of the total Area, the labor market activity in the District and the suburbs during June combined to produce a very small increase of 5,600 new Area workers. The number of Area jobholders also declined by 5,600. When the job losers were added to the unsuccessful jobseekers, the Area's jobless roll increased by 11,200. As a result, the Area's unemployment rate moved up a half of a percentage point to 3.3 percent.

Thus, the Area's labor market showed unusually small changes for the month of June. Contrasted with June 1989, the Area's labor force grew last year by 49,800 new workers, or 44,400 more than this June. More importantly, in June 1989, Area employers hired 41,300 more workers compared to a reduction of 5,600 this June.

As in the District and the Suburbs, the significant statistics are the over-the-year changes. **Compared to June 1989, the Area's labor supply has fallen by 1.4 percent, or a decrease of 31,300 workers. Further, the number of Area residents working dropped by 34,600, or 1.6 percent.** The pool of unemployed grew by 3,200 workers.

June is the time when large numbers of young workers (16-24 year olds) generally swell the labor market as they seek summer employment or permanent jobs. This younger segment of the U.S. population has shown large declines in recent years as the baby boom generation ages. Perhaps the slow Area labor force growth in June reflects the impact of this demographic shift in the Area's population. Due to the seasonal nature of employment during the summer months, the June Area labor force changes may be masking other fundamental changes resulting from the slowing of job growth.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits in the District of Columbia totaled 8,731 in June 1990, down 471 claimants from May. In June, 56 percent of all UI claimants were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 26 percent of the total claimants. Clerical and sales workers were second accounting for 24 percent. This was followed by service workers recording 19 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.2 weeks for all claimants in June. Over the month, the duration for males rose from 10.3 weeks to 10.4 weeks. For females, the duration decreased from 10.2 weeks to 9.9 weeks. In June 1989, the average duration for males was 11.0 weeks and for females 9.7 weeks.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
June 1990 & June 1989
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		June 1990	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.4	12.9	29.6
Suburbs	86.6	87.1	70.4
		June 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.3	13.8	28.4
Suburbs	85.7	86.2	71.6

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Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
June 1990[a]

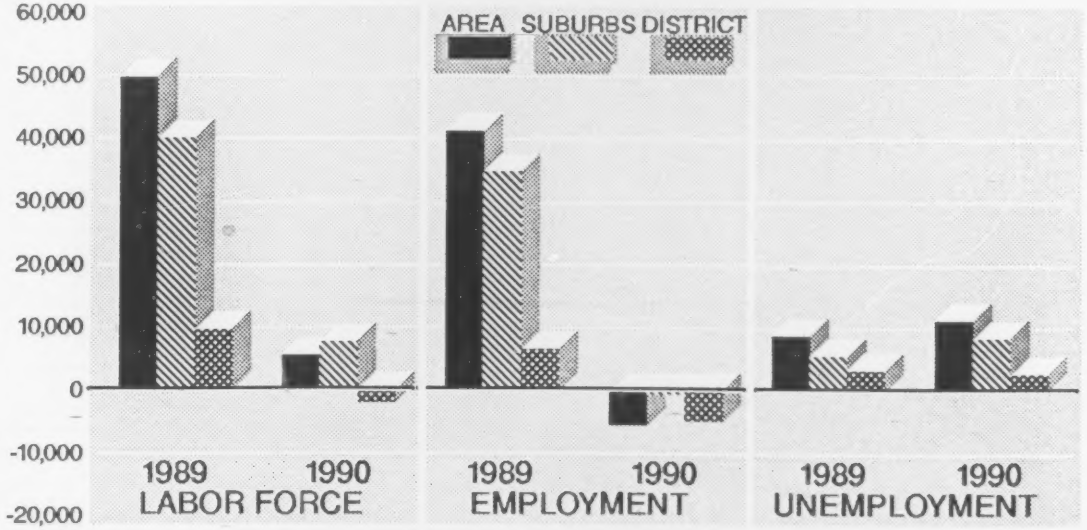
	June[b] 1990	May[c] 1990	June[c] 1989	May[c] 1989	Net Change From May 1990	Net Change From June 1989
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	299,100	301,200	322,100	312,400	-2,100	-23,000
Total Employed	277,700	282,700	302,500	296,000	-5,000	-24,800
Total Unemployed	21,400	18,600	19,600	16,400	2,800	1,800
Unemployment Rate[e]	7.2	6.2	6.1	5.3	1.0	1.1
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,924,700	1,917,000	1,933,000	1,892,900	7,700	-8,300
Total Employed	1,873,800	1,874,400	1,883,600	1,848,800	-600	-9,800
Total Unemployed	50,900	42,500	49,500	44,000	8,400	1,400
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	0.4	—
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,223,800	2,218,200	2,255,100	2,205,300	5,600	-31,300
Total Employed	2,151,500	2,157,100	2,186,100	2,144,800	-5,600	-34,600
Total Unemployed	72,300	61,100	69,100	60,400	11,200	3,200
Unemployment Rate[e]	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.7	0.5	0.2

a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Senchmark revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Changes in the Labor Force in:
June 1989 and June 1990



Job Growth

The District

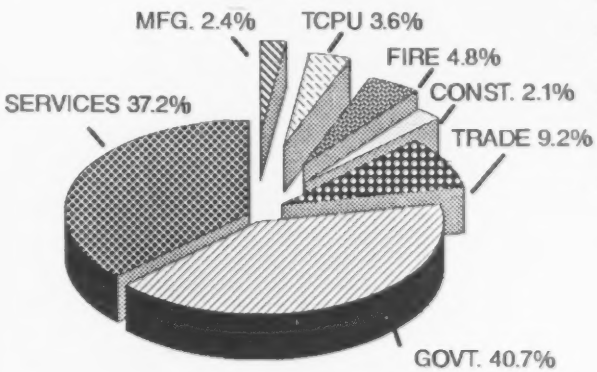
The number of jobs in the District increased by 4,600 for a gain of 0.7 percent between May and June. The public sector accounted for 80 percent of the growth with primarily seasonal gains in Federal Government (3,900 jobs) partially offset by a seasonal loss in State and Local Government (200 jobs).

The private sector increased by 900 with seasonal gains in Services (300 jobs) and Construction (200 jobs).

Over the year (June 1989 to June 1990), the number of District jobs increased 0.8 percent for a gain of 5,800 jobs. **The private sector grew at a rate of 0.7 percent, generating 2,900 jobs and accounting for half of all new jobs.** The leading job producer Services, contributed 3,600 jobs while growing at a rate of 1.4 percent. The major components of Services growth were Legal Services (1,400 jobs), Membership Organizations (900 jobs), Hotels (800 jobs) and Health Services (800 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.0 percent with gains in both Federal Government (1,400 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,500 jobs).

Distribution of District Jobs
June 1990



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.5 percent for a gain of 7,900 jobs between May and June. The private sector accounted for the gain with growth primarily in Services (4,200 jobs) and Trade (3,400 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 60 percent of the gain in Services and 71 percent of the Trade growth.

The public sector decreased by 1.0 percent with a loss in State and Local Government (4,300 jobs) partially offset by a gain in Federal Government (1,000 jobs). The Maryland suburbs accounted for 79 percent of the decline in State and Local Government while the Virginia suburbs were responsible for 80 percent of the Federal Government growth.

Over the year (June 1989 to June 1990), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 1.0 percent for a gain of 15,600 jobs. **The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 1.3 percent accounting for 64 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 0.8 percent.**

The public sector accounted for 62 percent of all new suburban jobs with gains in both State and Local Government (6,900 jobs) and Federal Government (2,800 jobs) resulting in growth over the year of 3.2 percent. Two-thirds of the growth in government occurred in the Virginia suburbs.

The private sector accounted for only 38 percent of all new suburban jobs with growth in the service-producing sector (14,700 jobs) partially offset by a decline in the goods-producing sector (8,800 jobs). The primary job gainers were Trade (7,500 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (3,300 jobs) while job losses were primarily concen-

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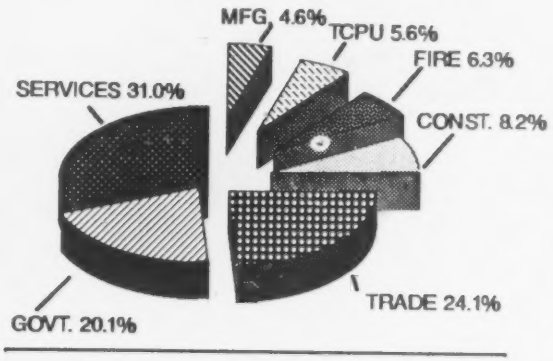
trated in Construction (7,600 jobs). Three-fourths of the growth as well as 79 percent of the decline in these industries occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 90 percent of the growth in Services (2,700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,200 jobs).

Distribution of Suburban Jobs
June 1990



The Area

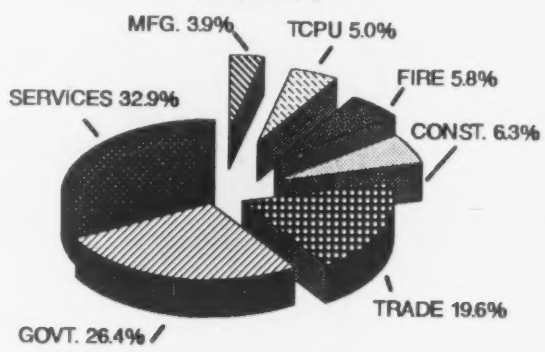
The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 12,500 jobs between May and June for an increase of 0.6 percent. The private sector was responsible for 97 percent of the increase with gains primarily in Services (4,500 jobs) and Trade (3,300 jobs).

The public sector increased by 0.1 percent with gains in Federal Government (4,900 jobs) partially offset by seasonal losses in State and Local Government (4,500 jobs).

Over the year (June 1989 to June 1990), the Area grew at a rate of 1.0 percent for a gain of 21,400 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 0.5 percent, generating 8,800 jobs and producing 41 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Trade (7,100 jobs), was responsible for 81 percent of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth was also generated by Services (6,300 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (3,300 jobs). Construction, on the other hand, declined by 5.3 percent for a loss of 8,000 jobs.

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.2 percent with growth of 3.9 percent in State and Local Government (8,400 jobs) and 1.1 percent in Federal Governement (4,200 jobs). A significant portion of the growth in Federal Government is due to temporary workers hired for the census.

Distribution of Area Jobs
June 1990



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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a/]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	June[b/] 1990	May[c/] 1990	June[c/] 1989	June[b/] 1990	May[c/] 1990	June[c/] 1989
TOTAL	**691.8**	**687.2**	**686.0**	**2,270.6**	**2,258.1**	**2,249.2**
Total Private Sector	**410.1**	**409.2**	**407.2**	**1,672.0**	**1,659.9**	**1,663.2**
Total Government	**281.7**	**278.0**	**278.8**	**598.6**	**598.2**	**586.0**
Total Goods Producing	**30.6**	**30.2**	**30.6**	**233.6**	**232.2**	**242.4**
Manufacturing	**16.3**	**16.1**	**15.9**	**89.3**	**88.9**	**90.1**
Total Durables	2.5	2.4	2.3	42.8	42.7	44.1
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.2	3.4
Electronic & Electric Equip.	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.1	17.1	17.5
All Other Durable	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.5	22.4	23.2
Total Non-Durable	13.8	13.7	13.6	46.5	46.2	46.0
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.7	4.6	4.8
Printing & Publishing	13.1	13.0	12.9	36.0	35.8	35.4
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.8	5.8	5.8
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**
Construction	**14.2**	**14.0**	**14.6**	**143.2**	**142.2**	**151.2**
Total Service Producing	**661.2**	**657.0**	**655.4**	**2037.0**	**2025.9**	**2006.8**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**25.0**	**24.9**	**25.0**	**113.4**	**112.0**	**110.1**
All Transportation	10.0	9.9	9.9	58.2	57.1	54.8
Railroads	4.2	4.2	4.1	5.3	5.3	5.3
Transportation ex. Railroad	5.8	5.7	5.8	52.9	51.8	49.5
Communications & Public Utilities	15.0	15.0	15.1	55.2	54.9	55.3
Trade	**63.6**	**63.7**	**64.0**	**444.8**	**441.5**	**437.7**
Wholesale	8.3	8.4	8.5	77.6	77.5	78.5
Retail	55.3	55.3	55.5	367.2	364.0	359.2
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.8	39.4	39.3
Food Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	54.2	52.5	49.3
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.9	38.8	39.3
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.6	26.3	27.3
Eating & Drinking Places	28.3	28.2	28.2	118.8	118.6	118.0
All Other Retail	27.0	27.1	27.3	87.9	88.4	86.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**33.5**	**33.3**	**33.8**	**132.6**	**131.1**	**131.7**
Finance	16.0	15.9	16.1	61.8	61.3	60.8
Depository Institutions	9.0	9.0	9.2	40.4	40.0	39.6
Other Finance	7.0	6.9	6.9	21.4	21.3	21.2
Insurance	7.5	7.5	7.7	26.8	26.6	26.8
Real Estate	10.0	9.9	10.0	44.0	43.2	44.1
Services	**257.4**	**257.1**	**253.8**	**747.6**	**743.1**	**741.3**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	17.6	17.7	16.8	38.6	38.2	37.3
Personal Services	3.4	3.3	3.4	23.1	23.0	22.7

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

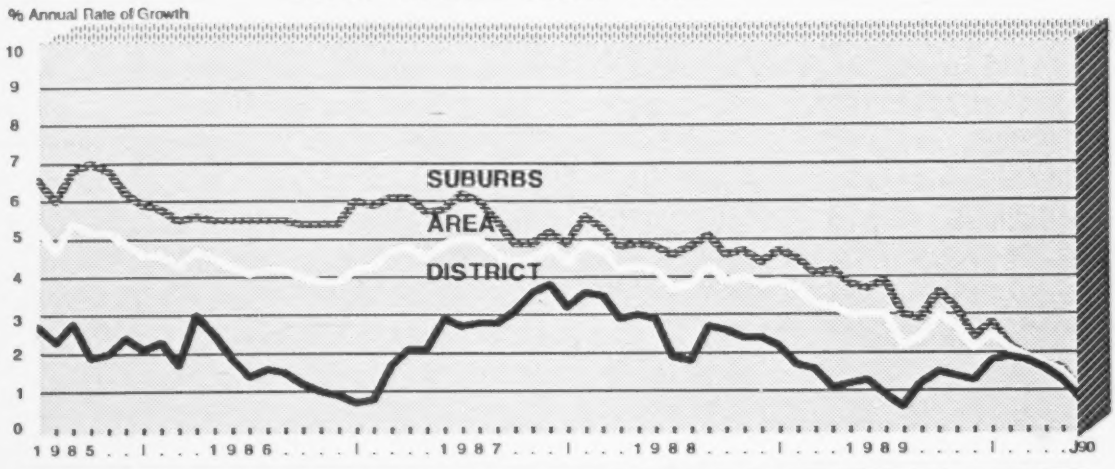
INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Junb/ 1990	Mayc/ 1990	Junc/ 1989	Junb/ 1990	Mayc/ 1990	Junc/ 1989
Business Services	39.1	38.9	39.9	181.5	180.3	180.2
Services to Buildings	14.6	14.4	15.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Personnel Supply	8.0	8.1	8.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.2	6.2	5.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Business Services	10.3	10.2	10.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.9	37.1	36.1	113.9	113.8	110.9
Legal Services	31.3	29.9	29.9	42.6	40.9	40.6
Educational Services	28.9	31.0	28.8	41.6	44.5	41.8
Social Services	12.4	12.2	12.3	34.1	33.8	33.4
Membership Organizations	33.9	33.7	33.0	60.3	59.9	59.6
Engineering/Management Ser.	43.8	43.3	43.4	145.5	144.7	147.8
All Other Services	10.1	10.0	10.2	66.4	64.0	67.0
Government	**281.7**	**278.0**	**278.8**	**598.6**	**598.2**	**586.0**
Federal Government	224.7	220.8	223.3	374.1	369.2	369.9
State & Local Government	57.0	57.2	55.5	224.5	229.0	216.1
State Government	52.2	52.4	50.7	80.7	83.7	78.0
Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	143.8	145.3	138.1
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
June 1985 - June 1990



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past five years (June 1985 to June 1990), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 3.9 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has declined from a peak of 5.6 percent in June 1985. **Between June 1989 and June 1990, the Area's job growth slowed to just 1.0 percent. The over-the-year rate for this past June was down substantially from the 3.0 percent recorded in June of last year. In fact, this June's rate is the lowest over-the-year growth in all of the 60 months in the local job growth series.**

During June, suburban over-the-year growth also fell to 1.0 percent, down from the 3.6 percent registered in June 1989. This was the lowest over-the-year suburban growth in the past five years. Job growth in the District measured 0.8 percent over the year, down from 1.3 percent recorded in June of last year.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 100,900 new jobs produced between June 1984 and June 1985, to 21,400 between June 1989 and June 1990. Over the past year, 15,600 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 5,800 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at an even slower pace than the sluggish U.S. economy (1.0 percent vs. 2.0 percent for the U.S. economy).** This is the fifth consecutive month that the local job growth rate has been below the U.S. rate.

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Department of Employment Services

Profile of Job Growth Rates
June 1985 to June 1990

The Area	
Average 60 months	3.9%
High, June 1985	5.6%
Low, June 1990	1.0%
1-year ago	3.0%
Current month	1.0%
The Suburbs	
Average 60 months	4.8%
High, June 1985	8.4%
Low, June 1990	1.0%
1-year ago	3.7%
Current month	1.0%
The District	
Average 60 months	2.0%
High, December 1987	4.4%
Low, August 1989	0.6%
1-year ago	1.3%
Current month	0.8%

NOTE: Data reflects benchmark revisions for 1988-1989.

Metropolitan Area

In May 1990, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's jobless rate was 2.7 percent in May up from 2.5 percent recorded in April. This was the eleventh lowest jobless rate of the 269 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate also was 2.7 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.7 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas.

The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, reported a May jobless rate of 3.6 percent, unchanged from March and April. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 4.1 percent. The Baltimore rate has been going down over the last year or so. It ranks fourth lowest among the major metropolitan areas.

The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a May jobless rate of 3.6 percent, up 0.5 percentage point from the rate of 3.1 percent recorded in April. A year ago, the rate was 3.5 percent. Although the Richmond-Petersburg Area reported a sizeable increase in May, their jobless rate seems to be on the decline.

In addition, to the Washington, Richmond-Petersburg, and Baltimore Metropolitan Statistical Areas, jobless rates between 2.5 percent and 3.9 percent were reported in 5 other areas—San Francisco (3.3 percent), Milwaukee (3.7 percent), Portland (3.8 percent), and Minneapolis-St. Paul and Seattle each (3.9 percent).

There were 23 large metropolitan areas with rates between 4.0 and 4.9 percent. There were 8 large metropolitan areas with rates between 5.0 and 5.9 percent, and 3 large metropolitan areas with rates between 6.0 and 6.9 percent. Only 1 large metropolitan area, Detroit, recorded a rate at 7.0 percent.

Of the 269 metropolitan areas for which May data are available, 33 had over-the-year decreases of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate, while 44 had increases of that magnitude. A total of 67 areas had May 1990 rates below 4 percent, while 29 had rates of 7 percent or higher.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	May	
	1990*	1989
1. Washington, D.C.	**2.7**	**2.7**
2. San Francisco, CA	3.3	3.5
3. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.6	3.5
4. Baltimore, MD	3.6	4.1
5. Milwaukee, WI	3.7	4.0
6. Portland, OR	3.8	4.2
7. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.9	4.0
8. Seattle, WA	3.9	4.7
9. Indianapolis, IN	4.0	3.5
10. Nashville, TN	4.0	3.5
11. Oakland, CA	4.0	4.5
12. Kansas City, MO	4.0	4.7
13. Jackson, MS	4.2	5.4
14. Philadelphia, PA	4.3	3.6
15. Phoenix, AR	4.3	3.9
16. San Diego, CA	4.3	4.1
17. Boston, MA	4.4	2.9
18. Cincinnati, OH	4.4	4.4
19. Pittsburgh, PA	4.4	4.4
20. Denver, CO	4.4	5.4
21. Columbus, OH	4.5	4.4
22. Buffalo, NY	4.5	6.0
23. Atlanta, GA	4.6	4.9
24. Sacramento, CA	4.6	5.2
25. Salt Lake City, UT	4.7	5.3
26. Birmingham, AL	4.7	5.3
27. Cleveland, OH	4.8	4.4
28. Louisville, KY	4.8	5.2
29. St. Louis, MO	4.8	5.3
30. Memphis, TN	4.8	5.3
31. Newark, NJ	4.9	3.2
32. Oklahoma City, OK	5.0	4.9
33. Dayton, OH	5.2	4.7
34. Dallas, TX	5.2	4.8
35. Houston, TX	5.3	5.3
36. Chicago, IL	5.3	5.7
37. Los Angeles, CA	5.4	4.6
38. New Orleans, LA	5.7	7.1
39. Montgomery, AL	5.9	6.1
40. Miami, FL	6.1	7.2
41. New York, NY	6.3	5.5
42. Gary, IN	6.4	4.8
43. Detroit, MI	7.0	6.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a May preliminary unemployment rate of 6.2 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the seventh highest jobless rate in the Country. This was seven notches above April's standing. Virginia's rate at 3.7 percent was up from the 3.4 percent reported in April. Maryland's rate remained unchanged at 3.3 percent, same as March and April. Virginia and Maryland have two of the six lowest jobless rates among the 51 jurisdictions. This month, Virginia and Maryland ranked forty-sixth and forth-ninth, respectively, in the standings. A year ago, Virginia and Maryland reported jobless rates each of 3.7 percent.

Five states reported over-the-year declines in their unemployment rates of 1 percentage point or more. The largest were in two Gulf-coast states, Mississippi (1.9 percentage points) and Louisiana (1.7 points). The other three states were West Virginia and Wyoming (both 1.1 points) and Colorado (1.0 point). Seven states had increases of 1 percentage point or more; the largest increases occurred in four New England states—Rhode Island (3.0 points), New Hampshire (2.1 points), Connecticut (2.0 points) and Massachusetts (1.8 points).

Eleven states had May unemployment rates below 4 percent. Nebraska (2.0 percent) and Hawaii (2.5 percent) had the lowest rates, followed by Maryland (3.3 percent) and Kansas (3.4 percent). In contrast, unemployment rates were higher than 7 percent in four states—West Virginia (7.4 percent), Alaska (7.3 percent), and Arkansas and Michigan (both 7.1 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a May preliminary rate of 6.2 percent) had the fourteenth lowest jobless rate. This was two notches above the position held last month. The average unemployment rate of the 26 cities edged up from 6.4 percent in April to 6.5 percent in May. A year ago, the rate also was 6.4 percent.

Fourteen cities reported jobless rates at or below 6 percent, with the lowest posted in San Francisco (4.0 percent), Pittsburgh (4.3 percent), Columbus (4.6 percent), Milwaukee (4.7 percent) and Boston (4.8 percent). Baltimore's rate at 5.6 percent was down 0.1 percentage point from the 5.7 percent recorded in April. Baltimore held the twelfth position. A year ago, Baltimore's rate was 6.5 percent.

The City of Boston is experiencing rising rates of joblessness, as are all of the large cities in New England. In May, the rate was 4.8 percent down from 5.0 percent in April. A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.4 percent.

The jobless rate in Newark has been fluctuating over the last five months. The City is on the fringes of double-digit joblessness. Two of the five months this year it has experienced double-digit joblessness. The rate in Newark was 9.7 percent in May compared to 9.3 percent in April. A year ago, Newark's rate was 6.5 percent, up 2.8 percentage points over the year.

Two central cities, Detroit and Gary, reported double-digit unemployment rates in May. Those rates being 10.1 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively. A year ago, Detroit's rate was 9.8 percent and Gary's rate was 8.2 percent.

As in April, of the 26 selected central cities, thirteen cities reported increases in joblessness and thirteen cities reported decreases in joblessness over the year. The largest decreases were reported by Buffalo (2.0 points), New Orleans (1.4 points), and Miami (1.3 points). The largest increases in joblessness were recorded by Newark (3.2 points), Gary (2.7 points), and Boston (1.4 points).

Unemployment Rates by State, May 1990

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities

	May	
	1990*	1989
1. San Francisco, CA	4.0	4.3
2. Pittsburgh, PA	4.3	4.4
3. Columbus, OH	4.6	4.7
4. Milwaukee, WI	4.7	5.3
5. Boston, MA	4.8	3.4
6. Salt Lake City, UT	5.0	5.8
7. Philadelphia, PA	5.5	5.2
8. Cincinnati, OH	5.6	5.4
9. Baltimore, MD	5.6	6.5
10. Houston, TX	5.7	5.6
11. New Orleans, LA	6.0	7.4
12. Los Angeles, CA	6.1	5.2
13. Dallas, TX	6.1	5.6
14. District of Columbia	**6.2**	**5.3**
15. Buffalo, NY	6.4	8.4
16. Atlanta, GA	6.5	7.3
17. Birmingham, AL	6.7	7.7
18. New York, NY	6.9	5.8
19. St. Louis, MO	6.9	7.7
20. Chicago, IL	7.0	7.6
21. Cleveland, OH	7.6	7.0
22. Miami, FL	7.6	8.9
23. Dayton, OH	8.0	7.3
24. Newark, NJ	9.7	6.5
25. Detroit, MI	10.1	9.8
26. Gary, IN	10.9	8.2

*Preliminary unemployment rates

Unemployment Insurance Activities—June 1990

The District of Columbia took 3,230 claims for UI benefits in June 1990—5 percent more than in May. Layoffs in the retail trade and medical services industries coupled with seasonal separations in the food services and crossing guard activity associated with decreased demand in educational institutions are primary reasons for this increase. However, the number of idle weeks claimed and those actually compensated declined 7 and 8 percent, respectively. Late claims filed in June apparently had not reached these stages of the process. This is also reflected in total benefits paid, which also dropped 7 percent to $6.8 million. For the most part, all measures increased from June of 1989.

For the semi-annual period that ended in June, 209,310 idle weeks were compensated, and $42.6 million in benefits were paid. The average weekly payout was $207.76. All these measures increased from the same period last year and the primary factor in the total outlay increase was the average weekly benefit amount. Compared to the 1988-89 annual changes, the current changes indicate a slowing down in overall activity. This is reflected in both the semi-annual and quarterly periods. The accompanying chart shows all the details.

Weeks Compensated, Total and Average Weekly Unemployment Compensation Outlays
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Periods
District of Columbia
1988, 1989 and 1990

	JANUARY-JUNE			CHANGE	
	1988	1989	1990	1989-89	1989-90
Weeks Compensated	205,752	208,710	209,313	+2,958	+603
Total Outlay	$37,542,182	$40,832,698	$42,383,863	+$3,290,516	+$1,751,165
Average Weekly Benefit	$182.46	$195.64	$207.76	+$13.18	+$12.12

	APRIL-JUNE			CHANGE	
	1988	1989	1990	1988-89	1989-90
Weeks Compensated	97,375	101,968	100,799	+4,593	-1,169
Total Outlay	$17,973,153	$20,258,772	$20,756,910	+$2,285,619	+$498,138
Average Weekly Benefit	$184.58	$198.68	$205.92	+$14.10	$7.24

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
June 1990

	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	% Change From May 1990	% Change From June 1989
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,113	2,948	2,888	+5.6	+7.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	32,024	34,202	30,789	-6.4	+4.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	30,806	33,228	29,847	-7.3	+3.2
Total Benefits Paid	$6,362,612	$6,807,342	$5,891,364	-6.5	+8.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$206.54	$204.87	$196.24	+0.8	+5.2
Number of First Payments	1,694	1,662	1,432	+1.9	+18.3
Number of Final Payments	806	841	869	-4.2	-7.2
Total Beneficiaries	8,906	8,853	8,363	+0.6	+6.5
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	83	76	79	+9.2	+5.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,496	1,666	2,263	-10.2	-33.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,512	1,787	2,762	-15.4	-45.3
Total Benefits Paid	$350,485	$411,399	$663,006	-14.8	-47.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$231.80	$230.22	$240.05	+0.7	-3.4
Number of First Payments	73	71	88	+2.8	-17.0
Number of Final Payments	47	76	57	-38.2	-17.5
Total Beneficiaries	434	468	740	-7.3	-41.4
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	32	38	27	-15.8	+18.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	311	342	299	-9.1	+4.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compesated	268	275	253	-2.5	+5.9
Total Benefits Paid	$56,960	$55,396	$52,071	+2.8	+9.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$212.54	$201.44	$205.81	+5.5	+3.3
Number of First Payments	26	32	25	-18.8	+4.0
Number of Final Payments	11	14	13	-21.4	-15.4
Total Beneficiaries	82	82	72	0.0	+13.9
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,228	3,062	2,994	+5.4	+7.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,831	36,210	33,351	-6.6	+1.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,586	35,290	32,862	-7.7	-0.8
Total Benefits Paid	$6,770,057	$7,274,137	$6,606,441	-6.9	+2.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$207.76	$206.12	$199.99	+0.8	+3.9
Number of First Payments	1,793	1,765	1,545	+1.6	+16.1
Number of Final Payments	864	931	939	-7.2	-8.0
Total Beneficiaries	9,422	9,403	9,175	+0.2	+2.7

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

c. No joint claims

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for June 1990 increased $5.71. Average Weekly Hours increased slightly, rising by .3 hour. Average Hourly Earnings rose 6 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products reflects an increase in Weekly Earnings of $16.65 and a 1.2 hours increase in Weekly Hours. Hourly Earnings rose slightly by 6 cents all due to overtime being worked. Other Non-Durable Goods had an increase in Hourly Earnings of 23 cents due to overtime.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products shows a decrease in Weekly Earnings of 11 cents, however, Weekly Hours rose 1 hour. Hourly Earnings dropped 26 cents, this was attributable to piece work or lower incentive pay.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1990

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989
Total Manufacturing	491.18	485.47	463.74	39.2	38.9	39.4	12.53	12.48	11.77
Durable Goods	523.81	511.34	488.45	42.9	42.4	42.4	12.21	12.06	11.52
Stone Clay & Glass Products	570.86	554.21	545.10	49.9	48.7	47.4	11.44	11.38	11.50
Electric Machinery Equipment & Supplies	476.58	474.75	442.04	42.4	42.2	42.3	11.24	11.25	10.45
Other Durable Goods	530.01	514.18	490.23	41.7	41.2	41.3	12.71	12.48	11.87
Non-Durable Goods	465.00	465.17	443.17	36.3	36.2	36.9	12.81	12.85	12.01
Food & Kindred Products	445.00	445.11	478.86	42.1	41.1	46.0	10.57	10.83	10.41
Printing & Publishing	482.29	485.80	454.82	34.4	34.7	34.3	14.02	14.00	13.26
Other Non-Durable Goods	397.57	385.69	380.30	41.5	40.9	41.7	9.58	9.43	9.12

Total Production Workers	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989
	42,000	41,800	42,300

Personal Income of District Residents: First Quarter 1990

On an annual basis, personal income of District residents in the first quarter of 1990 totaled $14.7 billion—up $849.0 million, or 6.1 percent from the first quarter of 1989. Across the nation, however, personal income rose 6.9 percent. Therefore, incomes of District residents rose less rapidly than for most Americans.

Between March 1989 and March 1990, the Washington Area Consumer Price Index also increased 6.1 percent, or at the same rate as the personal income of District residents. This indicates that over the past year incomes of residents merely kept pace with inflation.

Over the year, the most rapidly increasing component of personal income in the District was dividends, interest and rents which grew by 8.1 percent, or by $176.0 million dollars. Net earnings from work, however, also increased faster than total personal income (6.4 percent for earnings vs 6.1 percent for income). Increases in earnings from work added $583.0 million to resident incomes over the year. On the other hand, income from transfer payments increased only 3.4 percent and, thus, failed to keep pace with the other two components of personal income and inflation.

In the District, 65.3 percent of all personal income was derived from earnings at work. Nationally, slightly more income came from work—68.2 percent. Similarly, income from dividends, interest and rents also constituted a larger share of national personal income (17.5 percent) than in the District (15.8 percent). Thus, only income from transfer payments were a larger proportion of income in the District than in the nation—18.4 percent in the District vs. 14.4 percent in the nation.

In summary, over the past year increases in personal income for District residents failed to keep pace with increases in personal income in the nation. This reflects, in part, the fact that transfer payments comprise a larger proportion of income in the District than for the nation.

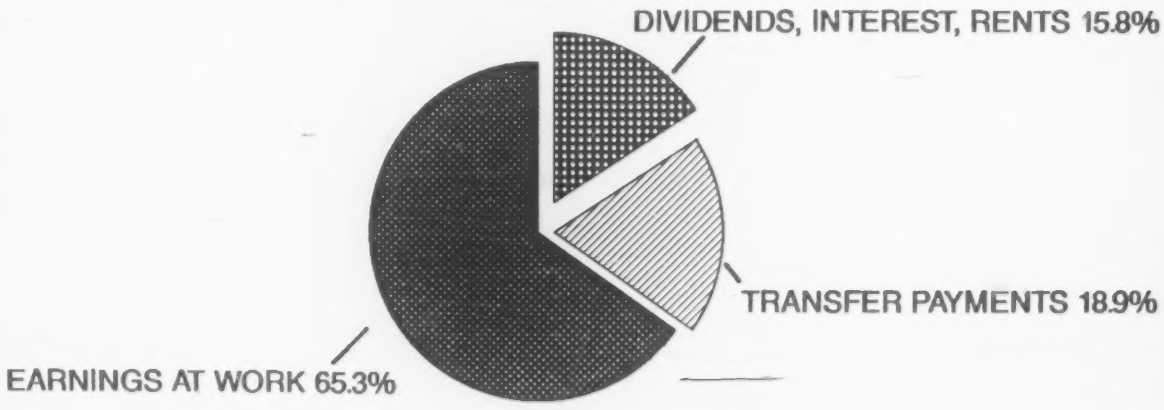
Personal Income in the United States & The District of Columbia
First Quarter 1989 and First Quarter 1990
(Million of Dollars, Seasonally Adjusted, Annual Rates)

Personal Income	1 QTR '89	1 QTR '90	CHANGE	% CHANGE
United States	4,254,200	4,548,951	294,751	6.9
The District	13,892	14,741	849	6.1
Sources of Personal Income In The District				
	1 QTR '89	1 QTR '90	CHANGE	% CHANGE
Net Earnings By Place of Work[1]	9,041	9,624	583	6.4
Plus Dividends, Interest, Rents	2,160	2,336	176	8.1
Plus Transfer Payments	2,691	2,782	91	3.4
UI Payments	59	62	3	5.1
Other Transfers	2,631	2,719	88	3.3

[1] Adjusted for place of residents.

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Source of Personal Income
District of Columbia
First Quarter, 1990



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